

GERANIUM DIVARICATUM IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are two sheets in the United States National Herbarium named *Geranium divaricatum* Ehrh. One specimen was collected by M. S. Bebb in Ogle County, Illinois, and the other by F. C. Gates (No. 2209) on the campus of the University of Illinois, Urbana, on October 1, 1907. No mention of this species is made in the current floras of the Eastern United States, nor in the North American Flora. It is possible that the plant has not survived its early immigration, or that it may have been referred to some of our native or established species. The plant collected by Bebb (U. S. Nat. Herb. 593651) agrees with the description given by Bonnier (Flore Complète de France, Suisse et Belgique 2: 82. pl. 99, f. 519). Bonnier described the carpels as “ridés en travers (cross-wrinkled) et velus,” agreeing with our specimens. In the related species, *Geranium molle* L., he describes the carpels as “ridés en biais” (slant-wrinkled). The leaf-outline of our specimens differs conspicuously from that of *Geranium molle*. In *Geranium divaricatum* the leaf segments are oval, and somewhat pinnatifid. In *Geranium molle* the segments are cuneate-obovate and 3-toothed, the middle tooth being somewhat longer than the lateral ones. Bonnier gives the range of *G. divaricatum* as Spain, France, and Central Europe to western Asia. Other specimens examined are from Russia, Southeastern Europe, and Switzerland.—IVAR TIDESTROM, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

PHYMOSIA REMOTA IN CAPTIVITY

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THAT was a most interesting bit of news in the July RHODORA telling of the discovery of a new station for this rarest of American phanerogams, and particularly since, as I sat down to read the article, I had only to glance out of the window to see Phymosia in bloom in my own garden, where it thrives like a green bay tree. It occurred to me that a brief account of our efforts to preserve it from extinction might be of interest.

The story begins ten or more years ago when the late Dr. Millspaugh, realizing that Phymosia would soon become extinct in its then only known station—the little gravelly island in the Kankakee River near Altorf, Illinois—brought a few seeds from its island home